No. S263972

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

CITY OF SANTA MONICA,

Defendant and Appellant,

v.

PICO NEIGHBORHOOD ASSOCIATION; MARIA LOYA,

Plaintiffs and Respondents.

CITY OF SANTA MONICA'S MOTION FOR JUDICIAL NOTICE; SUPPORTING MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES; DECLARATION OF KAHN A. SCOLNICK; AND [PROPOSED] ORDER

After a Decision by the Court of Appeal Second Appellate District, Division Eight, Case No. B295935 Los Angeles County Superior Court Case No. BC616804 The Hon. Yvette M. Palazuelos, Judge Presiding

Gov't Code, § 6103

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MOTION FOR JUDICIAL NOTICE

The City of Santa Monica respectfully requests that this Court take judicial notice, under Evidence Code sections 452 and 459 and California Rules of Court, rules 8.520(g) and 8.252(a), of the following materials, which are cited in the City's answer brief and are relevant to the question whether the City is liable under the California Voting Rights Act:

I. Certified transcript of oral argument made before Court of Appeal

On June 30, 2020, the Court of Appeal heard oral argument in this case. The City obtained the official audio recording from the Court of Appeal, which was then transcribed by Veritext Legal Solutions and certified as true and accurate on August 31, 2020.

II. 2020 City Council election results

The City held an at-large election for five open seats on its City Council on November 3, 2020. The results—the official canvass certificates and official statements of votes cast by precinct—are certified as true and correct by the Registrar-Recorder/County Clerk of the County of Los Angeles.

III. Candidates' addresses or neighborhoods of residence on their candidate statements for the 2020 Council election

Council candidates have the option to make official statements that are presented by the City on its official elections website, smvote.org. Those statements often contain the candidates' addresses or neighborhoods of residence.

* * *

The Court may take judicial notice of the documents listed above under California Rules of Court, rules 8.520(g) and 8.252(a). The documents:

- (A) are relevant to the City's argument that there is no vote dilution in City Council elections, and responsive to plaintiffs' arguments that "Latino candidates" almost "universally" lose City Council elections in the at-large system, that the Council does not adequately represent the "Pico Neighborhood," and that the at-large system deters minority candidates from running (e.g., OB at 51, 64-65);
- (B) were not presented to the trial court, because they postdate the trial court's judgment;
- (C) are subject to judicial notice under Evidence Code section 452, subdivision (h), because the facts they contain "are not reasonably subject to dispute and are capable of immediate and accurate determination by resort to sources of reasonably indisputable accuracy"; and

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(D) relate to an oral argument and an election postdating the trial court's judgment.

DATED: March 22, 2021 Respectfully submitted,

GIBSON, DUNN & CRUTCHER LLP

By: <u>/s/ Kahn Scolnick</u>
Kahn Scolnick

Attorneys for Defendant and Appellant City of Santa Monica

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MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

I. INTRODUCTION

The Court should take judicial notice of (1) the certified transcript of the oral argument in this case before the Court of Appeal, (2) the official results of the 2020 Santa Monica City Council elections, and (3) the official statements made by the five candidates who won that election, which list those candidates' addresses or neighborhoods of residence.

All of these items are judicially noticeable under Evidence Code section 452, subdivision (h), because they are "not reasonably subject to dispute and are capable of immediate and accurate determination by resort to sources of reasonably indisputable accuracy."

All three items are relevant to the issues before this Court. The certified transcript shows the arguments plaintiffs made below, and it highlights the limitations of the arguments they have made here. The election results and the candidate statements show who is currently sitting on the Council, which bears on plaintiffs' claims that certain groups and neighborhoods are under-represented and that their preferred remedy—the districting scheme approved by the trial court—should be implemented without delay.

Specifically, plaintiffs contend that as a result of its atlarge election system, the City has too few Latino representatives and too few representatives who live in the Pico Neighborhood, and that a district-based election system would fix both of those issues. But the City currently has three Latino Councilmembers and at least two Councilmembers who reside in the Pico Neighborhood, all of whom won or retained their seats in the most recent at-large election. Switching to a district-based system would mean that the City would lose at least one Latino Councilmember and at least one Councilmember from the Pico Neighborhood, since these Councilmembers would be forced to run against each other in a winner-takes-all district.

II. ARGUMENT

A. The Court should take judicial notice of the certified transcript of the oral argument before the Court of Appeal.

On June 30, 2020, the Court of Appeal heard oral argument in this case. The City obtained the official audio recording from the Court of Appeal, which was then transcribed by Veritext Legal Solutions and certified as true and accurate on August 31, 2020. (Scolnick Declaration, ¶¶ 1-3.)

The certified reporter's transcript (Scolnick Decl., Exhibit A) is judicially noticeable because it is "not reasonably subject to dispute" and is "capable of immediate and accurate determination by resort to sources of reasonably indisputable accuracy." (Evid. Code, § 452, subd. (h).) The accuracy of the transcript can be verified against the official audio recording of the oral argument. Courts also regularly take notice of reporter's transcripts. (E.g., *People v. Meloney* (2003) 30 Cal.4th 1145, 1152, fn. 3.)

The transcript is relevant to the question whether plaintiffs

have proven dilution, an element of the CVRA, and whether plaintiffs' proposed test for dilution is judicially manageable. In its answer brief, the City cites the portion of the transcript in which the Court of Appeal asked plaintiffs' counsel to draw a principled line between valid and invalid claims that a minority group has been denied the right to influence the outcome of elections; counsel was unable to do so. (Ans. Br. at 17 [citing Ex. A at 28-30].)

B. The Court should take judicial notice of the certified election results of the 2020 election for Santa Monica's City Council.

The City held an at-large election for five open seats—four 4-year seats and one 2-year seat—on its City Council on November 3, 2020. The winners were Phil Brock, Gleam Davis, Kristin McCowan, Christine Parra, and Oscar de la Torre. Three of those five winning candidates (Councilmembers Davis, Parra, and de la Torre) are Latino. (OB at 25; Ans. Br. at 56; 25AA11156.)

The 2020 election results (Scolnick Decl., Exhibit B) are judicially noticeable because they are "not reasonably subject to dispute and are capable of immediate and accurate determination by resort to sources of reasonably indisputable accuracy." (Evid. Code, § 452, subd. (h).) The election results are certified as true and correct by the Registrar-Recorder/County Clerk of the County of Los Angeles. The results are also readily accessible on a website, www.smvote.org, maintained by the City Clerk for the City of Santa Monica.

The 2020 election results are relevant because this case is about election outcomes—specifically, whether Santa Monica's atlarge election system dilutes the voting strength of Latino voters in City Council elections. Plaintiffs' theory of vote dilution is that Latino voters in Santa Monica prefer only Latino candidates, that Latino candidates have not been elected to the Council in adequate numbers, and that an immediate switch to districts is necessary so that more Latino candidates would be elected. (E.g., OB at 64; see also *id.* at 57 [urging the Court not to remand to the Court of Appeal but to reinstate the trial court's order requiring a switch to district-based elections, because "[f]urther delay is unnecessary and unwarranted; Santa Monica's Latino community has already waited far too long for their voting rights."].)

The present composition of the Council is relevant in responding to those arguments. As noted above, three of the five winning candidates in the most recent at-large election are Latino.

In addition, the 2020 election results are also relevant to plaintiffs' argument that "at-large election systems often deter minority candidates, who would be preferred by minority voters, from running," such that a switch to districts would encourage more minority candidates to run. (OB at 51.) But in the November 2020 at-large election for a 4-year Council seat, roughly one-quarter of the candidates (5 of 21) were Latino (Davis, Parra, de la Torre, Jara, Muntaner, and Gomez)—nearly double Latinos' 13.6% share of Santa Monica's voting population.

(See OB at 25; 25AA11103, RT8798:22-23, 25AA11143, 25AA11156; Ans. Br. at 56.)

Plaintiffs may contend that the results of elections postdating the filing of their complaint or trial are irrelevant. But that is not what the CVRA says. It instead provides that elections predating the filing of an action "are *more probative* to establish the existence of racially polarized voting than elections conducted after the filing of an action." (Elec. Code, § 14028, subd. (a), italics added.) That pre-complaint elections are "more probative" does not mean that post-complaint elections are irrelevant. If it did, plaintiffs would not be able to repeatedly invoke now-Councilmember de la Torre's defeat in the 2016 election, which post-dated the filing of this case. (E.g., OB at 25-26, 62-63.)

The CVRA also addresses the evidentiary weight of post-filing elections only with respect to the question of "racially polarized voting." (Elec. Code, § 14028, subd. (a).) But the City is not offering the 2020 election results to support its racially-polarized-voting argument. Nor could it. Because there has been no statistical analysis of those election results, it is not clear which candidates were preferred by Latino voters. (The City does not follow plaintiffs' and the trial court's unconstitutional stereotyping approach of presuming that Latino voters vote only for Latino-surnamed candidates, or that white voters rarely do.) Instead, the City is offering the 2020 election results solely for purposes of the dilution question on which this Court granted review.

Nothing in the CVRA suggests that courts cannot look to post-filing elections when examining dilution. Nor would such a rule make sense where, as here, plaintiffs' entire theory of dilution rests on demonstrably false premises about the ability of Latino candidates, or candidates from the Pico Neighborhood, to be elected in the at-large system—both of which are refutable by reference to judicially noticeable facts. Particularly if the Court accepts plaintiffs' invitation to apply a newly announced "dilution" standard to the facts of this case in the first instance (OB at 56-57), then the Court ought to be able to consider the indisputable effect that district-based elections would have on the current composition of the Council.

In short, this court should take judicial notice of the 2020 election results. Courts regularly take notice of such results. (E.g., *Dudum v. Arntz* (9th Cir. 2011) 640 F.3d 1098, 1101, fn. 6; *Huntington Beach City Council v. Superior Court* (2002) 94 Cal.App.4th 1417, 1424, fn. 2; *Chambers v. Ashley* (1939) 33 Cal.App.2d 390, 391.) This Court has also granted judicial notice of election results and other election-related materials postdating the trial court's judgment. (E.g., *Edelstein v. City & County of San Francisco* (2002) 29 Cal.4th 164, 170-71 & fn. 3.)

C. The Court should take judicial notice of candidates' addresses or neighborhoods of residence on their official Council candidate statements.

Council candidates have the option to make official statements that are presented by the City on its official elections website, smvote.org. (Scolnick Decl., ¶ 5.) The candidate

statements frequently disclose the candidates' addresses or neighborhoods of residence. (*Ibid.*)

The candidates' addresses or neighborhoods of residence listed on their candidate statements (Scolnick Decl., Exhibit C) are judicially noticeable because they are "not reasonably subject to dispute and are capable of immediate and accurate determination by resort to sources of reasonably indisputable accuracy." (Evid. Code, § 452, subd. (h).) The statements are maintained on the City's elections website, www.smvote.org, which is maintained by the City Clerk.

The candidates' addresses or neighborhoods of residence on their candidate statements are relevant because they show that at least two of the candidates who won in the 2020 election—Councilmembers de la Torre and Parra—live within the boundaries of the Pico Neighborhood. (Scolnick Decl., ¶ 5.)¹ Plaintiffs contend the Pico Neighborhood has been underrepresented on the Council and should have its own district in a district-based election system. (OB at 65; 25AA11000 [Pico Neighborhood District map proposed by plaintiffs].) But if the City switched to district-based elections, the Pico Neighborhood would have at most one representative—and the City would also necessarily lose one or two of its Latino Councilmembers, because two of those Councilmembers reside in the Pico Neighborhood and would need to run against each other (and both might lose).

¹ Councilmember McCowan also lives there, but she does not list her address or neighborhood on her candidate statement.

CONCLUSION

The City respectfully requests that the Court grant its motion for judicial notice in support of its answer brief.

DATED: March 22, 2021 Respectfully submitted,

GIBSON, DUNN & CRUTCHER LLP

By: <u>/s/ Kahn Scolnick</u>
Kahn Scolnick

Attorneys for Defendant and Appellant City of Santa Monica

DECLARATION OF KAHN A. SCOLNICK

I, Kahn A. Scolnick, declare as follows:

I am a partner with the law firm Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher, LLP, counsel for the City of Santa Monica in this case. I am authorized to practice law in the State of California and submit this declaration in support of the City's motion for judicial notice. What I have set out in this declaration is based on my personal knowledge, unless stated on information and belief. If called to testify about the facts set out below, I could and would do so competently.

- Attached to this declaration as Exhibit A is the certified transcript of the oral argument in this case that was held before the Court of Appeal on June 30, 2020.
- 2. The City requested a copy of the audio recording of the oral argument from the Court of Appeal on August 5, 2020.
- 3. After receiving the audio recording from the court, the City commissioned Veritext Legal Solutions to transcribe it. Veritext produced a certified transcript on August 31, 2020.
- 4. Attached to this Declaration as Exhibit B are true and correct copies of excerpts from the Official Canvass Certificates and Official Statements of Votes Cast by Precinct for the City of Santa Monica election held in November 2020. Those election returns show

- that Phil Brock, Gleam Davis, Christine Parra, and Oscar de la Torre won four-year terms on the Council, and that Kristin McCowan won a two-year term on the Council.
- 5. Attached to this declaration as Exhibit C are true and correct copies of the official statements of the five candidates who won Council seats in 2020—Phil Brock, Gleam Davis, Kristin McCowan, Christine Parra, and Oscar de la Torre. Candidates may submit an official statement to the City's official election website, smvote.gov, which is maintained by the City Clerk. Councilmembers Brock, Davis, McCowan, Parra, and de la Torre all did so. Councilmembers Parra and de la Torre disclosed in their statement where they live; Councilmember de la Torre listed his home address, and Councilmember Parra listed her neighborhood. Both live within the Pico District proposed by plaintiffs. (25AA11000; see also RT6069:7-9 [Councilmember de la Torre testifying that he "live[s] in the Pico neighborhood in the City of Santa Monica"].) Councilmember McCowan did not list her home address, but I am informed and believe that she also lives in the Pico Neighborhood.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing is true and correct. Executed on March 22, 2021, in La Cañada Flintridge, California.

DATED: March 22, 2021

Kahn A. Scolnick

Document received by the CA Supreme Court.

EXHIBIT A

1	COURT OF APPEAL FOR THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
2	SECOND APPELLATE DISTRICT - DIVISION EIGHT
3	
4	NO. B295935
5	(Los Angeles County Super. Ct. No. BC616804)
6	
7	PICO NEIGHBORHOOD ASSOCIATION,
8	Plaintiffs and Respondents,
9	v.
10	CITY OF SANTA MONICA,
11	Defendant and Appellant.
12	
13	
14	
15	APPEARANCES:
16	Theodore J. Boutrous Jr., Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher
17	for Defendant and Appellant
18	Kevin I. Shenkman, Shenkman & Hughes
19	for Plaintiffs and Respondents
20	
21	
22	BEFORE:
23	HON. TRICIA BIGELOW
24	HON. JOHN SHEPARD WILEY, JR.
25	HON. ELIZABETH A. GRIMES
	D 1
	Page 1

1	HON. TRICIA BIGELOW: No. 12 is Pico
2	Neighborhood Association, et al. v. the City of
3	Santa Monica. The panel on this matter is
4	comprised of Justices Wiley, Bigelow, and Grimes,
5	and I see we just need Justice Wiley to reappear,
6	and there he is. Excellent. Okay.
7	Mr. Boutrous, present, and can we hear
8	you, on behalf of these appellants?
9	MR. BOUTROUS: Yes, Your Honor. Can
10	you hear me okay?
11	HON. TRICIA BIGELOW: Yes. Yes, thank
12	you. And Mr. Shenkman on behalf of Pico
13	Neighborhood Association?
14	MR. SHENKMAN: Yes, Your Honor.
15	HON. TRICIA BIGELOW: Okay, great.
16	Thank you so much. Let's see, in this case we
17	have issued a tentative decision that we're
18	inclined to reverse the Trial Court's ruling for
19	the reasons that have been outlined in the
20	tentative decision. In light of that, counsel
21	for City of Santa Monica, sir, you may choose to
22	waive your opening argument and solely act on and
23	give your 30 minutes to a reply or, if you wish,
24	you can proceed now and split that up, sir. How
25	would you like to proceed?

MR. BOUTROUS: Your Honor, I would I
think I'd like to start out and reserve 10
minutes for rebuttal.
HON. TRICIA BIGELOW: Okay. Please
proceed.
MR. BOUTROUS: Thank you, Your Honor.
We very much appreciate the Court's thorough and
summary of its tentative opinion. We
respectfully submit that the Court should adopt
that tentative reasoning in its final opinion and
reverse the judgment for the reasons stated. In
short, the tentative is entirely correct that the
Trial Court's conclusions concerning both
dilution and discriminatory intent depend on
legal error and are not supported by legally
sufficient evidence.
Starting with the dilution point, we
believe that the dilution element is required by
the California Voting Rights Act and the federal
and state constitutions. The tentative correctly
concludes that a plaintiff must prove dilution to

class' ability to elect a candidate to be as a result of a dilution of the rights of the voters

14027 requires the impairment of a protected

make out a Voting Rights Act claim.

22

23

24

25

Page 3

Section

1	who are members of a protected class.
2	And that plain text speaks of the
3	language of harm, dilution, and causation as a
4	result of. As the tentative notes, the Pico
5	argued that Section 14028 doesn't mention
6	dilution, but that doesn't resolve the issue
7	because dilution is the injury that is targeted
8	by the California Voting Rights Act and it's the
9	compelling interest that allows the Courts to
10	consider race in decision making under the
11	statute and both
12	HON. TRICIA BIGELOW: I have a
13	question.
14	MR. BOUTROUS: Yes.
15	HON. TRICIA BIGELOW: How should we
16	define dilution?
17	MR. BOUTROUS: I think, Your Honor, it
18	must be if we look to Gingles and I think the
19	tentative talks about it, in the sense that it
20	must be the system that's in existence must
21	weaken. One must weaken the right to vote and
22	make it so that there's inequality in terms of
23	the minority group's ability to vote, and we just
24	don't have that here.
25	As the tentative points out, this 30

percent district that was created would not give

Latinos any ability to elect the candidates of

their choice that would more favorably compare

with what they can do now, and therefore, there's

been no dilution.

What the -- Pico's arguing for is not dilution, but a requirement that in drawing districts or creating electoral system, the lawmakers must act to fortify or sort of enhance, is the language that the Trial Court used, and the Supreme Court's decision in Bartlett, the U.S. Supreme Court's decision, talked about that very point, that the voting -- Federal Voting Rights Act and, we submit, the California Voting Rights Act, is meant to create equality and to ban systems that dilute the vote, but not create some -- in the words of the Supreme Court, a rule that requires the best possible chance or to change things using racial classification beyond combating dilution.

I think the tentative is absolutely right on the text of the statute, as I mentioned. The 14028 doesn't mention dilution, but the statute requires proof of a violation of both 14027 and 14028, the latter being the racially

polarized voting requirement, and so it's clear dilution must be proven, and Pico's argument would just flatly contradict the text of the statute and would render the -- as a result of dilution language, and Section 14027 surplusage.

So we believe that it's required by the statute, dilution, but as I mentioned also the federal constitution that there has to be a compelling state interest for Courts to order racial classifications or changes in voting systems, and that's provided by the need to combat dilution.

So the second point that the tentative, I think, gets absolutely correct is that there's no valid proof of dilution here. A 30 percent district will not provide a predicate for anything different than was under the current system. The numbers are simply too small and the population of Latino voting group is dispersed through the city, and there's no proof that any alternative system, including districts, would give Latinos greater power to elect the candidates of their choice.

As for Pico's argument number two, as the tentative refers to it, that because the

statute does allow for influence claims, the 30 percent somehow could qualify as an influence claim, but that stretches the word influence beyond any recognition and any meaning, and as the tentative points out, would create absurd results and is thus untenable.

2.5

It doesn't change things for -- there'd be 30 percent as opposed to 14 percent in the district. It's too far from a majority, and that would be true under any alternative system, because of the numbers. So -- and again, we agree with the tentative's point that, the fact that the statute in California is broader than the federal statute, it does include influence. It does not require majority/minority district, but that doesn't mean influence. That doesn't mean influence just can mean any small bit of influence.

And as we had pointed out and the tentative mentions, we think that one -- that a plaintiff might be able to make that a claim for influence by showing a 48 percent district, something close to 50 percent, but 30 percent just isn't close.

HON. TRICIA BIGELOW: So then you would

say influence	e must be something that changes
their ability	to win, like it's a vote?
MR.	BOUTROUS: Exactly. Exactly, Your
Honor.	

HON. TRICIA BIGELOW: Going back to dilution, you said that you think dilution should be find -- I want to make sure I have the cite -- to weaken a minority so that a minority's voting capability so that there's inequality to achieve electoral success. Let me just preface this by telling you, I feel a little uncomfortable that the legislature didn't define dilution and that we are left to somewhat define it and I'm wondering what -- I mean, how you would help us with that and what you would submit on, in terms of authority for doing so.

MR. BOUTROUS: Yeah, Your Honor, I think the tentative does a nice job of pointing towards just the plain meaning. Dilution means weakening and watering down the rights, and Gingles, the Supreme Court's decision in Gingles looks to compare the current system with an alternative and in effect comparison that allows one to determine whether the current system is diluting the right to vote.

And that's why here, if you look to districts, districts don't provide any greater power because the population is so far below a majority. In passing, the trial judge in the statement of decision and Pico in its brief mentioned alternative at-large systems, but again, the numbers, when we look at the number of turnouts and the population of voters in Santa Monica de-staggering the elections, those sort of things, aren't going give Latinos any better chance to elect the candidates of their choice than they have.

So it's that comparison, Your Honor, and dilution means, under some other system, that group would be able to vote in their choice if they all voted cohesively and there just isn't an alternative here and it really comes down to the numbers. And Santa Monica wants to have -- yes.

HON. TRICIA BIGELOW: Can I interrupt?

Because it seems like both your definition or the definitions proposed of weaken and influence, in order for this to have been a winning argument, your argument would be that they definitely have to reach a point where they can elect a different candidate -- successfully elect a different

candidate, they're strong enough in their voters'
rights to be able to do that, right?

MR. BOUTROUS: Correct, Your Honor.

HON. TRICIA BIGELOW: Because if you

look at the word dilution, right, and you say it has a plain meaning, well, you put one drop of water in a glass of milk and you've diluted it.

Not a lot, but where on the scale does that go, and I guess that you're saying to a point where it causes a win.

MR. BOUTROUS: Yes, Your Honor. There has to be a demonstrated evidentiary record that a different system would allow that minority group, if they voted cohesively, to enact the person that they wanted, and there just -- with a 30 percent majority in a district or a 14 percent in the city, that's just impossible.

And so the fact that occasionally

Latino-preferred candidates do not win is a

product of the small numbers -- of the small

population and, as I was about to say, Santa

Monica is an inclusive, progressive community.

It wants to have a diverse community. It wants

to ban discrimination, but when the numbers are

at hit level, everyone gets their vote and the --

1 and so if there's no dilution, it's just a 2 product of the numbers. 3 And so I think the tentative gets it right the way it has approached things, here, and 4 5 again, the Bartlett case from the Supreme Court points to the fact that the influence districts, 6 as a federal matter, raise serious constitutional concerns because it puts the Court in the 8 9 position of having to really speculate and try to predict racial behavior and draw racial lines in 10 11 a very subjective, unpredictable way, and that 12 creates problems. 13 It turns the Voting Rights Act on its Yes, Justice Wiley. 14 head. 15 HON. JOHN SHEPARD WILEY, JR.: Only 16 with a plurality right, non-majority? 17 MR. BOUTROUS: That's correct, Your Justices Scalia and Thomas would've gone 18 Honor. 19 further and really said there were no such claims in terms of Section 2. 20 21 They would've -- they disagreed with 22 Gingles, and so they would've gone farther, but 23 Justice Kennedy's opinion was very careful to 24 ensure that the regime did what the Congress

Page 11

intended, combats both dilution, but was very

25

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1
    wary from a constitutional perspective, as the
    Court knows, but weighed into further efforts for
2
3
    Courts to get in the business of trying to manage
    voter participation based on racial
4
5
     classification.
               HON. JOHN SHEPARD WILEY, JR.:
6
7
    Bartlett --
8
               MR. BOUTROUS:
                              And -- Yes, Your Honor.
9
               HON. JOHN SHEPARD WILEY, JR.:
    Bartlett does not --
10
11
               MR. BOUTROUS:
                              Yes, Your Honor.
12
               HON. JOHN SHEPARD WILEY, JR.: Bartlett
13
     is not controlling authority one way or the
     other, right?
14
15
                              Well, here in our case,
               MR. BOUTROUS:
16
     that the statute from interpreting the California
    Voting Rights Act, it is not because the
17
18
    California legislature did include influence, and
19
     so the question is, what type of influence would
     comport with the federal constitution, and I
20
21
     think the way we've looked at it is there's a way
22
    to reconcile the constitutional concerns, the
23
    difference in our California statute, by saying
24
    that a plaintiff may not be able to show a 50
25
    percent district could be formed, but -- so that
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established, California has departed from it, but you have to be close, so there's a realistic showing. And the Court doesn't have to confront that here, as the tentative notes, because the 30 percent does not even come close.
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HON. JOHN SHEPARD WILEY, JR.: I guess you'd agree, apart from being merely persuasive and merely a plurality, as a matter of state law, the meaning of this state statute where we're looking at an undefined term in the statute, influence, do you agree that the most reasonable inference from the fact that the legislature did not define the term influence as it did not define the term dilution, is the legislature wanted courts on a common law basis, the way they always do, to figure it out?

MR. BOUTROUS: Yes, Your Honor, I do, and I think looking at the plain language of the statute, looking at other judicial interpretations, but I do agree, Your Honor. I think that as to racially polarized voting, there was a specific reference to federal standards, but as to dilution under California law, I think that's correct, that this Court is to interpret

т.	that term in a way that comports with its
2	plaining meaning and with other considerations.
3	HON. JOHN SHEPARD WILEY, JR.: When the
4	United States Congress passed the Sherman
5	Antitrust Act in 1890, outlawing the act of
6	monopolizing, Congress didn't define the term
7	monopoly or monopolize. The Federal Courts have
8	been wrestling with the meaning of that term on
9	their own since 1890. This is the same thing,
10	right?
11	MR. BOUTROUS: I think so, Your Honor,
12	that here we have the fundamental the Court
13	would look to the purpose of the statute, which
14	is to ensure equality, the meaning of the word
15	dilution.
16	I think the Court can draw on
17	principles from other from the federal
18	standards, as I mentioned, in Gingles, and
19	determine what dilution means for these purposes,
20	and I think it means it's your right to vote,
21	your right to equality has been diminished, it's

determine what dilution means for these purposes, and I think it means it's your right to vote, your right to equality has been diminished, it's been diluted, in such a way that under a different system, that minority group would be able to vote in candidates, when they can't under this system. And I think the tentative does a

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nice job of parsing through that, based on those principles, and so that's why we believe the Court should adopt that reasoning.

And just briefly on the equal protection claim, the tentative is right that the Trial Court erred from a legal perspective, both on the standard for intent and the standard for evaluating the evidence as the Supreme Court in Feeney made clear, your awareness or knowledge regarding a potential disparate impact is not intentional discrimination under equal protection clause.

It has to be proof of purposeful discrimination, like the purpose -- creating an electoral system for the purpose of discriminating on race in order to dilute the power of the minority group. The ALI Model Penal Code does, indeed, do a very nice job of distinguishing between purpose and knowledge. The Trial Court, however, ignored that distinction and the statement of decision repeatedly talks about awareness, knowledge, understanding, and that is pure legal error, as the tentative, I think, recognizes.

And then the tentative also recognized

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     correctly that this Court is in the same position
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    as the Trial Court. These were documents, news
3
     clippings, a report, a videotape. This Court's
     in the same position in analyzing those materials
4
     as the Trial Court.
                          There's no need to defer to
    the Trial Court. There's also no need to defer
6
    to expert testimony.
8
               I think this is a little bit like the
9
    chase video in the Scott case, because the video
     itself just totally contradicts what the Trial
10
11
    Court found --
12
               HON. JOHN SHEPARD WILEY, JR.:
     saying, it's a little like?
13
14
               MR. BOUTROUS:
                              Totally like.
                                              Excuse
15
          I -- it's exactly like.
               HON. JOHN SHEPARD WILEY, JR.:
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                                               So in
17
    the Scott case, the eight justices looked at the
    videotape without any deference at all to figure
18
19
    out what did the tape show. You're saying we
    should do the same?
20
21
               MR. BOUTROUS: Yes, Your Honor, and in
22
    fact, Justice Breyer, I think in his current --
23
    even urged readers of the opinion to look at the
24
    video because any person who looked -- who viewed
25
    that video would see that the video depicted
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1	something vastly different, totally contrary to
2	what had been assumed to be the facts in the
3	lower Court, and that's what we have here. Mr.
4	Zane, his comments again, and the tentative
5	just hits the nail on the head. What you saw in
6	that videotape and with the commission report
7	were officials doing what we want them to do.
8	They were conscientiously grappling
9	with the issues and debating the issues, without
10	a hint of racial discrimination, without they
11	were trying to do the right thing.
12	HON. JOHN SHEPARD WILEY, JR.: Mr.
13	Boutrous, you were on the trial team in this
14	case, right?
15	MR. BOUTROUS: Yes.
16	HON. JOHN SHEPARD WILEY, JR.: Now, was
17	there any eyewitness testimony from 1992 about
18	how people at the meeting perceived Councilman
19	Dennis Zane's Councilmember Dennis Zane's one
20	sentence? There's a disputed sentence that
21	you're familiar with, as is Mr. Shenkman. Was
22	there any eyewitness testimony about what how
23	to interpret what Zane said?
24	MR. BOUTROUS: No, Your Honor. There

Page 17

was no eyewitness testimony. It was all -- came

25

1	down to Dr. Kousser, the expert, giving his
2	interpretation and that appears to get no
3	weight. That's and again, his interpretation
4	contradicts what everyone can see. If Mr. Zane
5	HON. JOHN SHEPARD WILEY, JR.: But
6	MR. BOUTROUS: Yes.
7	HON. JOHN SHEPARD WILEY, JR.: So what
8	should we make of the fact that Pico did not try
9	to introduce testimony from, say, Antonio Vazquez
10	or, say, Richard Fajardo or, say, Doug Willis
11	about what the meaning of the Zane sentence was?
12	What should flow from that failure to produce
13	eyewitness testimony on this what the
14	plaintiffs say is the crucial evidence?
15	MR. BOUTROUS: I respectfully expect
16	the Court can infer that they didn't do that
17	because they knew it would verify what the
18	videotape shows and terribly harm their case.
19	That was one of the big frustrations here, Your
20	Honor. We had articles and news articles and as
21	the tentative points out, in 1946, the minority
22	community all supporting the charter.
23	Articles that said race the charter
24	will help racial minorities and they managed to
2.5	twist that through the webigle of Dr. Kousser

opining -- and I think it was like political advocacy -- that that somehow met the opposite of what it actually showed, unanimous support, no opposition. And so it just does not come close to meeting the standards for proving intentional discrimination.

And I think it's really important because the Supreme Court, other Courts have said it's divisive when you have litigation accusing government officials of being engaged in racist behavior and so it's a very, very high standard. This does not come close and I think the tentative takes the right approach to evaluating those historical documents, the videotape, the report from the commission, and the Court should reverse the judgment based on the analysis in the tentative.

HON. TRICIA BIGELOW: Okay, thank you. You are at 20 minutes, so we'll stop there. I also do just want to make it clear for the record that all of the justices assigned to this case -- that being Wiley, Bigelow and Grimes -- viewed the relevant portions of the video of the hearing ourselves. So with that, Mr. Shenkman, you may proceed.

1	MR. SHENKMAN: Thank you, Justice
2	Bigelow, and I'd like to focus particularly on
3	the California Voting Rights Act, if I may.
4	HON. TRICIA BIGELOW: Sure.
5	MR. SHENKMAN: In 2004, respondent
6	Maria Loya ran for a seat on appellant's city
7	council. Only one Latino had ever been elected
8	to the city council in its then 58-year history,
9	and he immediately lost his bid for reelection.
10	Ms. Loya wanted to change that.
11	Agreed that Ms. Loya received the votes
12	of essentially 100 percent Latino voters, far
13	more than any other candidate in that election,
14	but she received much less support from non-
15	Latino voters, about 21 percent. She lost,
16	coming in seventh, in a race for four seats, the
17	epitome of racially polarized voting.
18	When she reviewed the election results
19	of each precinct, something jumped out to her.
20	HON. JOHN SHEPARD WILEY, JR.: Mr.
21	Shenkman, you probably noticed that the tentative
22	does not address racially polarized voting at
23	all.
24	MR. SHENKMAN: Understood, Your Honor,
25	and

HON. JOHN SHEPARD WILEY, JR.: In other words, the tentative assumes that there's racially polarized voting and decides on other grounds. So the argument you're making now is not addressing the tentative.

MR. SHENKMAN: Sure. So what I'm getting to here is when she looked at the election results by each precinct, she noticed that Bobby Shriver, who -- a member of the Kennedy family and really the closest thing this country has to royalty, I suppose, beat every candidate in their own neighborhood, except for Ms. Loya.

Maria Loya beat Bobby Shriver and every other candidate in the precincts that make up the Latino concentrated Pico neighborhood where she lived and still lives with her husband and two sons. In a seven-district system, corresponding to appellant's seven-member city council, Maria Loya, who both sides agree was the lone Latino-preferred candidate, almost certainly would have won and specifically, she would have won in the seven-district map adopted by the Trial Court.

In the at-large system, she lost and Latinos were denied their chosen representative.

There can be no doubt that the at-large system in that instance, diluted the Latino vote. If that's not dilution under the California Voting Rights Act, then nothing could be.

there cannot be any doubt, but let's assume that voting in Santa Monica is absolutely racially polarized. So 30 percent of Latinos vote for the Latino candidate and everybody else doesn't. That introduces doubt.

MR. SHENKMAN: So I think that's actually a key point, and I think that's really where the tentative goes awry, is that initial assumption that there is absolutely no white cross-over voting. At Page 5, the tentative says, "If one assumes groups vote only for candidates from their own group, as is Pico's premise for this suit and the Act's application." Actually, we have never suggested that there is zero white cross-over voting, and in fact, to show racial polarized voting, we don't need to show that there is zero white cross-over vote.

We merely need to show that the white cross-over vote is insufficient -- I'm sorry, that the white cross-over vote is insufficient to

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1
     allow the minority preferred candidate to
    prevail, usually. And in the case of Maria Loya,
2
    getting back to a reality situation in this case
4
5
               HON. JOHN SHEPARD WILEY, JR.: So Mr. -
6
7
               MR. SHENKMAN: -- Latino -- I'm sorry.
               HON. JOHN SHEPARD WILEY, JR.: So Mr.
8
9
     Shenkman, it seems to me that you are willing to
     embrace racially polarized voting when it helps
10
11
    and to abandon it when it hurts.
                                       In other words,
12
    your test is perfectly flexible and it boils down
13
    to plaintiff always wins. That is to say, we're
    going to assume that there's race-based voting,
14
15
    but 30 percent is enough to win because, well,
16
     there's not all race-based voting. We'll get 21
17
    percent from somewhere else. Do you see my
18
    problem with that?
19
               MR. SHENKMAN:
                              I don't.
                                        I think there
     is a test for racially polarized voting and I
20
21
     think there is a separate test for dilution in
22
    any sense that could possibly be consistent with
23
     the California Voting Rights Act. What I mean by
24
     that is that if, in fact, we start with the
25
     assumption that the tentative does at Page 5,
                                               Page 23
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1	that 100 percent of the minority votes for
2	minority candidate; 100 percent of the majority
3	votes for the majority candidate, then
4	absolutely.
5	The only way that a district is going
6	to elect the minority preferred candidate in that
7	instance is if it is a majority/minority
8	district, but that is contrary to the text of the
9	California Voting Rights Act, the legislative
L O	history, and the holdings of the Fifth District
L1	Court of Appeals and Division 5 of the Second
L 2	District Court of Appeals. 14028(c) addresses
L 3	this key difference between the federal Voting
L 4	Rights Act and the California Voting Rights Act.
L 5	"The fact that members of protected
L 6	class are not geographically compact or
L 7	concentrated, may not preclude a finding of
L 8	racially polarized voting or a violation of
L 9	Section 14027 and this section"
20	HON. JOHN SHEPARD WILEY, JR.: You
21	agree, Mr. Shenkman, in our 21-page tentative
22	opinion, we never talk about those terms, about
23	compactness.
24	MR. SHENKMAN: I'll take your word for
25	it, Justice Wiley. I think, though, that that's

1	a key failing of the tentative and that is that
2	it doesn't address this particular statutory text
3	that says, as the legislative history dictates,
4	what this language says and the Sanchez v.
5	Modesto Court, the Jauregui v. Palmdale Court
6	have said this means, and that is that a
7	majority/minority district is not required.
8	HON. JOHN SHEPARD WILEY, JR.: Well,
9	let me understand what your argument is. I'm a
L 0	little confused. Do you think that the dilution
L1	element exists?
L 2	MR. SHENKMAN: Yes, although I think
L 3	that dilution means something different in the
L 4	context of the California Voting Rights Act than
L 5	it does in the federal version.
L 6	HON. JOHN SHEPARD WILEY, JR.: So I
L 7	take it, you are now abandoning your argument
L 8	made in one sentence of your brief that the
L 9	dilution element is satisfied merely by showing
2 0	racially polarized voting? You're abandoning
21	that argument, right?
22	MR. SHENKMAN: Well, I don't think that
23	we need to rely on that, because the Trial Court
24	in this case
25	HON. JOHN SHEPARD WILEY, JR.: Yes or

1	no on this, logically.
2	MR. SHENKMAN: For purposes of this
3	argument, I will abandon that. Yes, Justice
4	Wiley.
5	HON. JOHN SHEPARD WILEY, JR.: Well,
6	this is the argument in the case. So you've
7	abandoned that argument. Thank you.
8	HON. TRICIA BIGELOW: And how would you
9	define dilution?
10	MR. SHENKMAN: So dilution, I actually
11	don't think that there's a problem with one of
12	the references in the tentative about adding
13	water to milk, if the election system weakens the
14	minority's voting power. And in fact, as a
15	factual matter, that is what the Trial Court
16	found in this case.
17	HON. TRICIA BIGELOW: How do we
18	MR. SHENKMAN: And the
19	HON. TRICIA BIGELOW: (sound drops)
20	to dilute it? Does it have to be one that would
21	result in the minority being able to win? That
22	diluted? How much is dilution? Dilution can be,
23	again, one drop of water in a glass of milk or it
24	could be 51 percent of it.
25	MR. SHENKMAN: Sure. Well, I don't
	Page 26

know that that is a question that needs to be answered in this case, because in this case, the Trial Court found and is correct that the particular remedy that it did adopt would allow Latinos to elect their preferred candidate in the Pico neighborhood district. And it didn't just say, well, here's 30 percent and end the analysis there.

I think that would be inappropriate.

What the Superior Court looked at is past elections, like the 2004 election in which Ms.

Loya got the most votes in the Pico neighborhood district but lost, and why, and the same thing is true for Tony Vazquez in 1994. He was Latinos' top choice. Received the most votes in the Pico neighborhood but lost citywide.

The Superior Court doesn't just end its analysis based on the 30 percent and the election history, either. The Superior Court properly looked to the cost of citywide campaigns for Santa Monica city council, over \$1 million in 2012, for example, and the extreme disparity in income and wealth in Santa Monica, both between Latinos and non-Hispanic whites, and also between the Pico neighborhood and other areas of the

1	city. Yes, Justice Wiley.
2	HON. JOHN SHEPARD WILEY, JR.: So Mr.
3	Shenkman, if you've abandoned your argument that
4	dilution is satisfied by racially polarized
5	voting and therefore is not a separate element, I
6	take it that you are now claiming that an
7	influence theory is your main ground of argument
8	and you say 30 percent going from 14 to 30
9	percent is enough, right?
10	MR. SHENKMAN: In this particular case,
11	30 percent is sufficient to elect Latino
12	preferred candidates in that Pico neighborhood
13	district. Yes.
14	HON. JOHN SHEPARD WILEY, JR.: Would
15	going from 14 to 15 percent be enough?
16	MR. SHENKMAN: Doubtful.
17	HON. JOHN SHEPARD WILEY, JR.: Why?
18	MR. SHENKMAN: Because that's having
19	done these cases quite a bit
20	HON. JOHN SHEPARD WILEY, JR.: No, no,
21	I
22	MR. SHENKMAN: election
23	HON. JOHN SHEPARD WILEY, JR.: Sorry.
24	I need a legal rule, not your personal litigation
25	experience.
	Page 28

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1
               MR. SHENKMAN:
                              Yeah, I think that there
2
     is no bright line legal rule.
               HON. JOHN SHEPARD WILEY, JR.:
3
                              I think that --
4
               MR. SHENKMAN:
5
               HON. JOHN SHEPARD WILEY, JR.:
    must be.
               There -- you say 14 to 30 is enough but
6
     14 to 15 isn't, and yet there's no bright line?
8
    That's logically incoherent.
9
               MR. SHENKMAN:
                              No, Your Honor. And to
    be clear, I am not saying that 14 to 15 could
10
11
    never conceivably be enough; although, it's
12
    doubtful, because if there is enough to satisfy a
13
    significant enough difference between the
    majority and minority voting behavior to make out
14
15
    a claim for racially polarized voting, then it's
16
     extremely unlikely that --
17
               HON. JOHN SHEPARD WILEY, JR.:
                                               Okav --
               MR. SHENKMAN: -- 14 to 15 would make a
18
19
    difference.
20
               HON. JOHN SHEPARD WILEY, JR.:
                                               Mr.
     Shenkman, you know where I'm going.
21
                                           If 14 to 15
22
    might do it, how about 14 to 14.1?
23
               MR. SHENKMAN:
                              Again, extremely,
     extremely unlikely that would ever make a
24
25
    difference. I cannot conceive of a situation
                                               Page 29
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1	where it would.
2	HON. JOHN SHEPARD WILEY, JR.: But Mr.
3	Shenkman, what did the legislature intend, here?
4	MR. SHENKMAN: Sure. So if we
5	HON. JOHN SHEPARD WILEY, JR.: What
6	MR. SHENKMAN: I've we don't use exact
7	posture, we can look at the legislative
8	history
9	HON. JOHN SHEPARD WILEY, JR.: (sound
10	drops). This statute is drawing lines between
11	liability and no liability, and the consequences
12	are enormous. Where does liability begin?
13	You've got to define a line. The statute demands
14	a line. Where's the line?
15	HON. TRICIA BIGELOW: Define the rule
16	you want us (sound drops).
17	MR. SHENKMAN: So I think if, in fact,
18	the Superior Court makes the factual finding that
19	a district election system would make a
20	difference, then that satisfies dilution, and in
21	this case, the district the Superior Court
22	found not only that it would make a difference,
23	but looked at past election and showed that it
24	would make a difference. The result would have
25	been different.

1	HON. JOHN SHEPARD WILEY, JR.: If I
2	have understood you correctly, if the District
3	Court finds that a change from 14 percent to 14.1
4	percent is enough, then the Court of Appeal must
5	affirm, correct? That's your rule?
6	MR. SHENKMAN: No. I think that would
7	probably be a ridiculous rule, and
8	HON. JOHN SHEPARD WILEY, JR.: I guess
9	I agree.
10	MR. SHENKMAN: Okay. So this sort of
11	hypothetical of well, what if there's only one
12	person, that's
13	HON. JOHN SHEPARD WILEY, JR.: You're
14	breaking new ground here. You've got to propose
15	an administrable, a predictable rule, something
16	that's cogent. What's your proposal?
17	MR. SHENKMAN: I think to set a
18	particular number, because no one not in the
19	tentative I suppose the tentative is
20	suggesting the number of 50, which would be the
21	same as the federal Voting Rights Act. I heard
22	appellants' counsel say 48. No one has proposed
23	a particular number, and I don't think that it is
24	appropriate to propose a particular number.
25	I actually think that that's a fairly -

- that was actually a really cynical view of the
judiciary that a judge cannot take all of the
facts about whether a switch to a district system
or, for that matter, one of the available at-
large remedies would make a difference, and the
Superior Court in this case went through that
proper analysis looking at the percentage
difference, looking at the past election history,
looking at the cost of citywide campaigns and the
disparity in income and wealth between the
Latinos and non-Latinos, the Pico neighborhood
and the other part of the city.

The Court looked at the performance of other similar influence districts in other cities.

HON. TRICIA BIGELOW: But just up to -I guess, a follow-up to Justice Wiley's last
question and my kind of follow-up to his question
was, if you promulgate a rule for what is
influence or perhaps what is dilution. You did
say if the Superior Court decides it would make a
difference and the result would be different, so
is that the rule you're saying, the result has to
be different and does result different mean
winning? And then doesn't it follow along lines

with the federal analysis?

MR. SHENKMAN: So under federal -under the federal Voting Rights Act, it does not
include the language or the ability to influence.
It just focuses on the ability to elect, and
that's why the Court in Bartlett said that means
you've got to show a majority/minority district.
The California Voting Rights Act, I think to
interpret it to require a majority/minority
district would turn it on its head, would ignore
14028(c), would ignore 14027, would ignore the
legislative history, would be contradictory to
the Sanchez v. Modesto and Jauregui v. Palmdale
decisions.

But if the Court is looking for a particular number, the U.S. Supreme Court, Georgia v. Ashcroft, actually did define what an influence district is in term of numbers, and it said 25 to 50 percent. And that -- 30 percent falls squarely in that range and that's a recognition that the Supreme Court actually recognized in its opinion that those type of influence districts have been effective and may be the best way to promote minority voting power. Justice Wiley, I see your hand's up.

HON. JOHN SHEPARD WILEY, JR.: I note
in the tentative that Georgia v. Ashcroft is
distinguished three different ways. I'm sure you
read that. Would you care to attack any of those
distinctions?
MR. SHENKMAN: So the one that I recall
is that the tentative makes the point that
Georgia v. Ashcroft was decided as a Section 5
case, not a Section 2 case, and Section 5 focuses
on retrogression, but to retrogress, you need to
be taking away voting power and that is also a
recognition that by eliminating an influence
district, you are taking away voting power.
So I don't see why that would that
Georgia v. Ashcroft was decided as a Section 5
case would have any impact in our analysis under
the California Voting Rights Act, that explicitly
does not require the potential for a
majority/minority district.
HON. JOHN SHEPARD WILEY, JR.: But you
agree
HON. TRICIA BIGELOW: I go ahead,
Justice Wiley.
HON. JOHN SHEPARD WILEY, JR.: No, no.
Certainly, I defer to our presiding justice.
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HON. TRICIA BIGELOW: I just -- I still feel frustrated that I'm not getting a straight answer on what rule you would promulgate for a definition of dilution or influence, and I guess...

MR. SHENKMAN: So I would implore the Court to say that the Court's need to take a fact intensive approach to determining whether there is a remedy that will do any good, because at some point in a case, the Court is going to need to decide on a remedy and the Court should be satisfied that that remedy is going to do something to solve the problem.

In this particular case, the Court did that analysis and the Court was satisfied that it would make a difference, and it's not just some pie in the sky, gee, I think it will. It's -- I think the strongest evidence here is that if you look at past elections, it would have made a difference, not just the ability to influence, but the ability to elect, that Maria Loya would have been elected, the Latino preferred candidate, that Tony Vazquez got the most votes there.

And so the -- simply looking at the

percentage without that searching practical reality of the political situation on the ground, I think it can be misleading. In fact, there are some situations there a 30 percent district will work. There are some where it is unlikely to work. There are places where a much higher percentage than even 50 might be necessary to change the results and allow a minority group to elect the candidate of choice.

But all of those factors, those demographic factors, the wealth disparities, the particular politics in that city is what the Courts ought to look at, and it's what this Court did look at to make that determination.

And in fact, all of those factual findings are entitled to deference here, as is the Superior Court's reasoned determination based on those factual findings that the votes of Latinos, the largest minority group in Santa Monica, are diluted by the at-large system.

The tentative -- I think I've mentioned this a little bit, but the tentative also disregards the availability of non-district remedies, cumulative voting, limited voting, and ranked choice voting. The undisputed evidence at

trial showed that these remedies would also give Latinos not just the ability to influence, but the ability to elect representatives of their choice.

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As Professor Levitt explained at trial, these systems have been effective at electing minority preferred candidates even when the minority proportion of the electorate is less than the threshold of exclusion. Here, the Latino proportion in Santa Monica is greater than the threshold of exclusion for a seven-seat race, meaning that when an entity of Latinos would have the opportunity to elect a candidate of their choice, so in this particular instance, if the Court were looking for a bright line in terms of the effectiveness of these alternative at-large remedies, the bright line that the federal Courts have used, for example, in U.S. v. Village of Port Chester, is the threshold of exclusion.

The threshold of exclusion for a seven-seat race is 12.5 percent. The Latino eligible voters in Santa Monica comprised 13.64 percent, greater than the threshold of exclusion, and that would indicate these alternative at-large remedies would also be effective at giving them

	an opportunity to creek their canarate. Not a
2	guarantee, but a fair opportunity, and that's
3	really all that we're asking for. That's all
4	that we can ask for.
5	And I would close with this. This
6	Court should follow the California legislature's
7	lead, specifically its recognition that a
8	majority/minority district is not necessary for
9	the voting rights of the minority to be diluted,
10	and thus affirm the Superior Court's reasoned
11	judgment that the remedy it selected will be
12	effective.
13	This is certainly no time (sound drops)
14	backwards from what the legislature did in
15	enacting the CVRA. If the court has no further
16	questions, I'll rest. Thank you.
17	HON. TRICIA BIGELOW: Does the panel
18	have any other questions? Okay.
19	HON. JOHN SHEPARD WILEY, JR.: I want
20	to praise Mr. Shenkman. An excellent argument.
21	HON. TRICIA BIGELOW: Okay. We'll go
22	back to if there's a reply by Mr. Boutrous.
23	MR. BOUTROUS: Your Honor, this is Mr.
24	Boutrous. I had a power outage here at home so I

switched to the phone. You won't be able to see

25

me and I can't see you, but it makes it exciting. So let me just address a few points.

Let me start with the alternative atlarge systems that Mr. Shenkman points -- the evidence is absolutely not undisputed that those systems would've given Latino voters the ability to -- a greater ability to elect the candidates of their choice than the current system, and in fact, the -- as we point out in our brief, the analysis is completely flawed.

And again, it comes down to low numbers: 12.5 percent, the threshold of exclusion, i.e., the minimum population a group would need to guarantee it could elect a candidate, and it is guaranteed, is the word that's used in this context, is 12.5 percent.

Their analysis assumes total voter cohesion and total turnout of the Latino population to get to above that, and of course, no voting population, white voters, any -- there's no population in the world will have 100 percent turnout, and so they just didn't do the analysis and the trial judge didn't do any analysis. Plaintiff Pico does not do any analysis in its brief whatsoever on those issues.

Mr. Shenkman was not able to provide
any standard for dilution. It's standardless and
it would create exactly what the Justice
Kennedy said in Bartlett, where the Courts would
have to ask all these questions and speculate and
that's not what the Voting Rights Act is intended
to do. It's intended to combat voter vote
dilution and to ensure equality. It's not meant
to embroil or, in this analysis that based on all
these racial components and other issues.

Justice Wiley was asking about the legislature's intent and Mr. Shenkman didn't really have an answer as to the influence point, but we briefed it and one of the amicus briefs briefed it. The legislative history actually shows that the legislature was specifically concerned or thinking of the situation we teed up and that's mentioned in the tentative, 49 percent in a district as opposed to 50 and that that could qualify if other factors were shown.

So our position is completely consistent with the legislature's view and legislative intent. And I would also add that at this point, Mr. Shenkman was -- is conflating racially polarized voting with dilution. He's

combining it all together and that's improper.
They're two different things.

The statute clearly distinguishes between them, and he's put all those eggs in one basket, crossover voting, but the entire premise of Pico's case from the beginning has been that white voters, African American voters, Asian American voters do not cross over enough to help Latino voters elect a candidate of their choice, so it makes no sense, and they are -- sometimes they embrace racially polarized voting, when they think it helps, and then they reject it, so that doesn't fly either.

And with respect to the Pico district, the evidence actually from Pico's own expert showed that candidates basically who would win in the Pico district would've won city wide. It really made absolutely no difference. And I would also just add that the -- with respect to Ashcroft, again, Mr. Shenkman had no response to this Court's tentative.

The multiple reasons why Ashcroft
doesn't apply, and I would just go back to
Bartlett there Bartlett, discussing Ashcroft,
explains at the end of the plurality opinion from

Justice Kennedy, that it's much different to talk about Section 5 cases and what legislatures can and should consider and enhancing voter power, ensuring equality, as opposed to Courts issuing remedies compelling districts and other actions based on racial classifications and the Bartlett Court said that Section 2, and I would say our Voting Rights Act is the same thing, does not -- is not intended to maximize voter strength.

It's meant to ensure equality. Maybe I'll pause, since I can't tell if you have any questions, but I -- with that, I'll just pause and see if there are any questions.

HON. TRICIA BIGELOW: Does the panel have any questions? They are shaking their heads no, they do not. You have five more minutes left if you wish to use it.

MR. BOUTROUS: I'll just finish with one point, since Mr. Shenkman did make various claims about how Latino preferred voters fared. They count -- the word gerrymandering, I think, applies best here when we look at how the Pico has always dealt with the data. They count Tony Vazquez, the one time he lost an election. They don't count the three times he won.

They don't count Gleam Davis, who's a
Latina, because she wasn't Latina surnamed and
then because she's not recognized as a Latina.
They don't count Latino surnamed candidates who
lost with very little Latino support. They deem
them not serious, so it's basically a self-
fulfilling prophecy and we demonstrated through
the data that Latino preferred candidates of all
races and all need to be considered,
overwhelmingly prevailed.

And so I think as Mr. Shenkman raised the data, there's need for the Court to delve into it because of the way the tentative has resolved the issue on dilution, but I just wanted to make that point for the record. Would ask the Court to affirm -- sorry, reverse, based on the rationale in the tentative and greatly appreciate the Court holding the argument today and on this schedule, too. We know we asked for a speedy argument.

HON. TRICIA BIGELOW: Okay, thank you both very much. As Justice Wiley said, you both did a great job, so thank you. This is the last matter on calendar today, Division 8's oral argument for this month will be concluded. We

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     are in recess.
                         Thank you.
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                  MR. BOUTROUS:
                                     Thank you.
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3	I, Sonya Ledanski Hyde, certify that the
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[& - ashcroft]

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Document received by the CA Supreme Court.

EXHIBIT B



Los Angeles County Registrar-Recorder/County Clerk

DEAN C. LOGAN Registrar-Recorder/County Clerk

November 30, 2020

Ms. Denise Anderson-Warren, City Clerk City of Santa Monica 1685 Main Street, Room 102 Santa Monica, California 90401

Dear Ms. Anderson-Warren:

Enclosed are the Official Canvass Certificate and the Official Statement of Votes Cast by precinct for the City of Santa Monica General Municipal, Unified School District, and Community College District Elections consolidated with the General Election held on November 3, 2020.

Please call the Election Planning Section at (562) 462-2317, if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

DEAN C. LOGAN

Registrar-Recorder/County Clerk

LATICIA MCCORKLE, Assistant Division Manager

Election Information and Preparation Division

Enclosures

Official Canvass Certificate

Official Statement of Votes Cast

J:2020EF GenElect Nov2020 CanvassCert CityLetter

Los Angeles County Registrar-Recorder/County Clerk Certificate of the Canvass of the Election Returns

I, DEAN C. LOGAN, Registrar-Recorder/County Clerk of the County of Los Angeles, of the State of California, DO HEREBY CERTIFY that pursuant to the provisions of Section 15300 et seq. of the California Elections Code, I did canvass the returns of the votes cast for each elective office and/or measure(s) for

Santa Monica Eity

at the General Election, held on the 3rd day of November, 2020.

I FURTHER CERTIFY that the Statement of Votes Cast, to which this certificate is attached, shows the total number of ballots cast in said jurisdiction, and that the whole number of votes cast for each candidate and/or measure(s) in said jurisdiction in each of the respective precincts therein, and the totals of the respective columns and the totals as shown for each candidate and/or measure(s) are full, true and correct.

and the totals as shown for each candidate and/or measure(s) are full, true and correct.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my seal the 30th day of November, 2020.



DEAN C. LOGAN
Registrar-Recorder/County Clerk
County of Los Angeles

unc/var

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES -11/03/20 64.1 -PAGE - 171 of 6086 GENERAL ELECTION SANTA MONICA CITY GEN MUNI COUNCILMEMBER FINAL OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF VOTES CAST ANOREW BROWING Johnson BY PRECINCT REGIST-**BALLOTS** LOCATION RATION CAST SANTA MONICA - 6250002A VOTE BY MAIL SERIAL 1223 TOTAL SANTA MONICA - 6250012A VOTE BY MAIL **SERIAL 1224** TOTAL SANTA MONICA - 6250017A VOTE BY MAIL SERIAL 1225 TOTAL SANTA MONICA - 6250020A VOTE BY MAIL SERIAL 1226 TOTAL SANTA MONICA - 6250023B VOTE BY MAIL SERIAL 1227 TOTAL. SANTA MONICA - 6250025D VOTE BY MAIL SERIAL 1228 TOTAL SANTA MONICA - 6250029A VOTE BY MAIL **SFRIAL 1229** TOTAL SANTA MONICA - 6250032A VOTE BY MAIL SERIAL 1230 TOTAL. SANTA MONICA - 6250034A 18. VOTE BY MAIL SERIAL 1231 TOTAL SANTA MONICA - 6250036B VOTE BY MAIL SERIAL 1232 TOTAL SANTA MONICA - 6250038A VOTE BY MAIL SERIAL 1233 70 < TOTAL SANTA MONICA - 6250041A VOTE BY MAIL SERIAL 1234 TOTAL SANTA MONICA - 6250046A VOTE BY MAIL SERIAL 1235 TOTAL SANTA MONICA - 6250052A VOTE BY MAIL **SERIAL 1236** TOTAL

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES -	GENERAL I	ELECTION								11/03/20			64.2	- PAGE -	172 of 6086
FINAL OFFICIAL				SANTA MON COUNCILM		N MUNI									
FINAL OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF VOTES CAST BY PRECINCT				PM 89004	N.M.	MESUENO ANOTHA	M^.	STIME	TEARY O'DAY	%	SANE MARIE	JONNAM	CHIPWARTIN	700 MENT	COEMUNTANES
LOCATION		REGIST- RATION	BALLOTS CAST	DAM P	ANOREW BROWNING	ANONES	COMMING	CHPISTINE PARA TINE	/EAR	MARCUS OWENS	S. A. W. S.	ON	CHIPS	200	\$0E4
SANTA MONICA - 6250060A			272	76	21	24	23	90	46	35	9	8	16	4	9
VOTE BY MAIL TOTAL	SERIAL 1237	2029	1296 1568	375 451	62 83	68 92	47 70	505 595	326 372	156 191	39 48	44 52	45 61	30 34	75 84
SANTA MONICA - 6250061B		2020	273	92	22	21	20	90	60	36	5	10	11	1	7
VOTE BY MAIL	SERIAL 1238		1108	323	39	51	50	373	324	161	25	41	38	18	51
TOTAL		1907	1381	415	61	72	70	463	384	197	30	51	49	19	58
SANTA MONICA - 6250067A			342	130	22	21	18	126	72	27	6	14	14	3	10
VOTE BY MAIL	SERIAL 1239		1295	435	70	46	27	407	403	128	34	45	55	20	57
TOTAL		2100	1637	565	92	67	45	533	475	155	40	59	69	23	67
SANTA MONICA - 6250069A	OEDIAL 4040		413	167	20	18	12	159	100	31	13	10	12	7	12
VOTE BY MAIL TOTAL	SERIAL 1240	2609	1692 2105	598 765	83 103	79 97	46 58	585	555	170	50	48	65	35	62
SANTA MONICA - 6250071A		2009	2105	97	21	18	26	744	655 73	201 32	63	58	77 12	42 8	74 10
VOTE BY MAIL	SERIAL 1241		1433	319	53	69	51	452	484	197	47	37	46	13	60
TOTAL	OLITIC IZI	2239	1731	416	74	87	77	540	557	229	56	48	58	21	70
SANTA MONICA - 6250072A			346	102	21	14	18	126	92	36	13	19	13	4	13
VOTE BY MAIL	SERIAL 1242		1756	603	108	82	48	554	575	184	45	59	76	23	78
TOTAL		2501	2102	705	129	96	66	680	667	220	58	78	89	27	91
SANTA MONICA - 6250078A			318	115	30	19	12	106	85	32	16	19	13	5	14
VOTE BY MAIL	SERIAL 1243		1462	495	80	51	29	449	470	128	44	60	49	14	64
TOTAL		2175	1780	610	110	70	41	555	555	160	60	79	62	19	78
SANTA MONICA - 6250083B VOTE BY MAIL	CEDIAL 1044		315	120	28	23	10	114	86	26	9	12	22	6	15
TOTAL	SERIAL 1244	2521	1759 2074	612 732	75 103	64 87	50 60	615 729	570 656	158 184	52 61	44 56	70 92	30 36	70 85
SANTA MONICA - 6250087A		2321	288	140	24	14	9	125	63	27	17	11	15	4	7
VOTE BY MAIL	SERIAL 1245		1648	610	102	48	33	552	553	121	68	55	87	20	72
TOTAL		2344	1936	750	126	62	42	677	616	148	85	66	102	24	79
SANTA MONICA - 6250093A			351	110	24	16	18	95	87	30	11	10	27	11	14
VOTE BY MAIL	SERIAL 1246		1586	439	76	77	30	421	521	122	53	62	111	35	85
TOTAL		2410	1937	549	100	93	48	516	608	152	64	72	138	46	99
SANTA MONICA - 6250094A			346	122	28	22	22	91	67	32	7	17	30	5	17
VOTE BY MAIL	SERIAL 1247		1533	547	108	54	34	466	437	125	43	56	98	19	70
TOTAL COSCODER		2339	1879	669	136	76	56	557	504	157	50	73	128	24	87
SANTA MONICA - 6250098A VOTE BY MAIL	SERIAL 1248		268 1514	84 437	20	18	10	71	52	26 152	13 49	9 58	27 83	4	11
TOTAL	SERIAL 1240	2284	1782	521	69 89	46 64	37 47	446 517	482 534	178	62	67	110	31 35	59 70
SANTA MONICA - 6250109A		2204	215	84	15	14	11	70	39	20	5	8	20	2	10
VOTE BY MAIL	SERIAL 1249		1655	554	92	59	38	521	566	162	53	51	81	35	66
TOTAL		2264	1870	638	107	73	49	591	605	182	58	59	101	37	76
SANTA MONICA - 6250113B			309	126	31	21	14	91	45	28	6	15	26	7	15
VOTE BY MAIL	SERIAL 1250		1355	417	108	70	39	381	401	139	39	55	90	21	61
TOTAL		2153	1664	543	139	91	53	472	446	167	45	70	116	28	76

ent received by the CA Supreme Court.

OUNTY OF LOS ANGELES -	GENERAL E	LECTION				12	-		1	1/03/20			64.3	-PAGE- 1	73 of 608
				SANTA MON	ICA CITY GE EMBER	N MUN									
INAL OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF VOTES CAST BY PRECINCT				o to	22	CONS	Q.	TIME	TEMPY ODAY	%.	SLACK MARIE	W	CHIPMARTIN	⁷ ODOMENTON	COEMIN.
LOCATION		REGIST- RATION	BALLOTS CAST	PHIL BROCK	ANDREW BROWNING	MERVIENDO ANDIKA	Some	CHRISTINE	TERRY. I	MASCUS OWENS	A STAN	ONMANN	N CHO	190/	20EM
NTA MONICA - 6250120A			333		28	17	14	102	74	43	15	8	18	7	1
OTE BY MAIL	SERIAL 1251		1441	405	82	48	26	411	477	164	68	37	44	31	6
TAL		2258		525	110	65	40	513	551	207	83	45	62	38	8
TA MONICA - 6250121B	055141 4050		360	60000	41	24	23	97	61	34	14	10	22	14	1
OTE BY MAIL	SERIAL 1252	0000	1325		90	66	45	393	357	185	55	39	97	30	
TAL ITA MONICA - 6250125A		2296	1685 366		131 36	90 26	68 16	490 126	418 65	219	69 17	49 15	119 38	10	
OTE BY MAIL	SERIAL 1253		1846		120	70	26	548	605	107	51	61	134	19	
AL	JERIAL 1203	2667	2212		156	96	42	674	670	128	68	76	172	29	
ITA MONICA - 6250128C*		2007	2212		0	0	0	0/4	0/0	0	0	0	0	0	
OTE BY MAIL	SERIAL 6647		60		2	2	0	20	24	4	1	2	5	1	
AL	3E1137E 0047	69	50720		2	2	0	20	24	4	il	2	5	1	

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES -	GENERAL ELECTION								11/03/20			64.4	- PAGE - 1	74 of 6086
5000 OFFICE			SANTA MON COUNCILM	IICA CITY GE MEMBER	N MUN									
FINAL OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF VOTES CAST BY PRECINCT			PM 84004	NW NW	MESUENO AVOIKA	,	CHRISTINE	TERPY ODAY	%s	SLACK WASIE	May	MARTIN	OMEMOGO _L	20EMUNTANES
LOCATION	REGIST- RATION	BALLOTS CAST									Son	CHIP)		
PRECINCT TOTAL		9628		836	625	470	3076	1912	850	351	400	007	102	403
VBM TOTAL		47308		2833	2024	1138	14955	14452	4607	1428	1666	2649	837	2081
GRAND TOTAL	71970	56936	19319	3669	2649	1608	18031	16364	5457	1779	2074	3333	1029	2486

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COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES -	GENERAL E	ELECTION							1	11/03/20			64.5	- PAGE -	175 of 608
				SANTA MON COUNCILM	ICA CITY GE IEMBER	N MUNI									
FINAL OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF VOTES CAST BY PRECINCT	•			SEM OLIVA	08CAP 0E 14	<i>\$</i> 70 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	THE STATE OF THE S	ANDREWAMM	TED WWYERES	ARIA	JOHN PEWEL	FS JA			
LOCATION		REGIST- RATION	BALLOTS CAST	OAVS.	28 J	W FONDA, BOWARD,	JOM CISTER	ANOA!	E I	ANA WARIA	MAS	N/SWESJA		Î	Ī
SANTA MONICA - 6250002A			350	64	109	105	16	8	62	44	7	3			
VOTE BY MAIL	SERIAL 1223		1997	629	639	538	135	62	561	427	15	16			
OTAL		2742	2347	693	748	643	151	70	623	471	22	19			
SANTA MONICA - 6250012A			280	43	85	68	10	22	41	43	10	7			
VOTE BY MAIL	SERIAL 1224	0070	1297	449	367	251	108	74	401	350	16	20			
FOTAL SOLOGIA COLOGIA		2078	1577 288	492 39	452	319 106	118	96 18	442 42	393	26	27			
SANTA MONICA - 6250017A VOTE BY MAIL	SERIAL 1225		1909	513	101 620	631	19 121	76	501	351	3 17	1 34			
TOTAL	SERIAL 1223	2526	2197	552	721	737	140	94	543	383	20	35			
SANTA MONICA - 6250020A		2320	340	65	81	85	27	7	52	54	9	11			
VOTE BY MAIL	SERIAL 1226		1527	540	445	320	134	68	462	383	13	33			
TOTAL		2409	1867	605	526	405	161	75	514	437	22	44			
SANTA MONICA - 6250023B			283	44	87	55	19	16	44	40	9	7			
VOTE BY MAIL	SERIAL 1227		1545	579	456	298	130	58	486	441	21	34			
TOTAL		2409	1828	623	543	353	149	74	530	481	30	41			
SANTA MONICA - 6250025D			268	51	67	27	16	14	42	41	2	3			
VOTE BY MAIL	SERIAL 1228		976	300	370	150	89	44	230	286	23	44			
TOTAL		1910	1244	351	437	177	105	58	272	327	25	47			
SANTA MONICA - 6250029A			297	56	91	92	18	18	43	34	15	6			
VOTE BY MAIL	SERIAL 1229		1817	515	679	600	108	72	471	391	20	24			
TOTAL		2515	2114	571	770	692	126	90	514	425	35	30			
SANTA MONICA - 6250032A	DEDIN 1000		302	42	101	82	32	13	46	40	11	5			
VOTE BY MAIL	SERIAL 1230	0540	1779	627 669	568 669	439	143	52 65	525 571	483	14	26			
TOTAL SANTA MONICA - 6250034A		2540	2081 295	67	86	521 60	175	11	56	523 61	25 12	31		+	+
VOTE BY MAIL	SERIAL 1231		1520	560	426	294	125	61	465	453	14	35			
TOTAL	OLITIAL 1231	2351	1815	627	512	354	139	72	521	514	26	40			
SANTA MONICA - 6250036B		2001	262	59	68	56	15	10	57	50	6	4			1
VOTE BY MAIL	SERIAL 1232		1440	466	426	310	141	69	414	392	18	32			
TOTAL		2135	1702	525	494	366	156	79	471	442	24	36			
SANTA MONICA - 6250038A			349	46	45	48	27	21	40	36	15	9			
VOTE BY MAIL	SERIAL 1233		1220	359	308	218	126	58	285	293	24	33			
TOTAL		2152	1569	405	353	266	153	79	325	329	39	42			
SANTA MONICA - 6250041A			310	61	81	59	16	12	51	54	7	6			
VOTE BY MAIL	SERIAL 1234		1499	507	418	263	119	62	409	448	32	44			
OTAL		2377	1809	568	499	322	135	74	460	502	39	50			
SANTA MONICA - 6250046A			256	45	57	40	15	10	40	58	9	10			
VOTE BY MAIL	SERIAL 1235		1650	655	504	283	116	67	537	536	15	34			
OTAL COSCOSOA		2400	1906	700	561	323	131	77	577	594	24	44			-
SANTA MONICA - 6250052A	DEDIAL 1000		333	72	92	64	9	20	69	66	7	10			
VOTE BY MAIL FOTAL	SERIAL 1236	0004	1368 1701	467 539	430 522	240 304	114 123	73 93	392 461	415 481	24 31	40 50			
		2261	1701	538	522	304	123	93	401	401	31	20		1	

	GENERAL	ELECTION		SANTA MON		N MUNI			1	1/03/20			64.6	- PAGE -	176 of 6086
FINAL OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF VOTES CAST BY PRECINCT				GEAN OLVYA		\$ 6	THE STATE OF THE S	ANDREW KAMI.	TED WINTERES	MARIA	JOHN PEWEL	N.JONES SP			
LOCATION		REGIST- RATION	BALLOTS CAST	OANS I	200	M FONDA BOWARD	10W0/8/EE	ANOR!	ZE I	ANA WARIA	J. Com	18/2		Ī	1
SANTA MONICA - 6250060A			272	49	72	44	15	16	39	45	6	15			
VOTE BY MAIL	SERIAL 1237		1296	400	441	249	95	70	310	361	13	32			
TOTAL		2029	1568	449	513	293	110	86	349	406	19	47			
SANTA MONICA - 6250061B			273	51	114	44	11	8	38	67	3	3			
VOTE BY MAIL	SERIAL 1238		1108	358	493	164	53	58	258	410	15	44			
TOTAL		1907	1381	409	607	208	64	66	296	477	18	47			
SANTA MONICA - 6250067A			342	72	115	78	29	14	76	82	6	15			
VOTE BY MAIL	SERIAL 1239	55 . 5	1295	457	394	311	114	45	415	388	13	24			
TOTAL		2100		529	509	389	143	59	491	470	19	39			
SANTA MONICA - 6250069A			413	108	127	109	23	12	103	94	10	5			
VOTE BY MAIL	SERIAL 1240		1692	614	569	418	143	66	544	527	9	28			
TOTAL ANDRESS AND ADDRESS AND		2609		722	696	527	166	78	647	621	19	33			
SANTA MONICA - 6250071A	055111 1011		298	59	113	54	19	12	59	76	1	8			
VOTE BY MAIL	SERIAL 1241	2000	1433	541	539	211	66	69	458	541	16	56			
TOTAL COSCOSOA		2239	1731	600	652	265	85	81	517	617	17	64			
SANTA MONICA - 6250072A	055111 4040		346	105	117	84	23	11	86	94	8	12			
VOTE BY MAIL	SERIAL 1242	0504	1756	610	604	355	140	77	549	550	20	46			
TOTAL		2501	2102	715 85	721	439	163	88	635 87	644 88	28	58			
SANTA MONICA - 6250078A VOTE BY MAIL	CEDIAL 1040		318		102	70	17	13			2	4			
TOTAL	SERIAL 1243	2175	1462 1780	499 584	501 603	354 424	97 114	53 66	431 518	443 531	19 21	24 28			
SANTA MONICA - 6250083B		21/3	315	89	95	79	21	14	94	71	8	20			
VOTE BY MAIL	SERIAL 1244		1759	632	615	429	93	58	590	573	17	24			
TOTAL	SEITIAL 1244	2521	2074	721	710	508	114	72	684	644	25	26			
SANTA MONICA - 6250087A		2021	288	60	107	104	17	13	62	52	6	8			
VOTE BY MAIL	SERIAL 1245		1648	579	580	399	80	69	575	496	27	29			
TOTAL	OLITICAL IL-10	2344	1936	639	687	503	97	82	637	548	33	37			
SANTA MONICA - 6250093A		2011	351	70	76	74	31	12	89	66	8	6			
VOTE BY MAIL	SERIAL 1246		1586	607	389	266	139	73	546	492	24	29			
TOTAL		2410		677	465	340	170	85	635	558	32	35			
SANTA MONICA - 6250094A			346	56	78	56	18	13	56	52	16	11			
VOTE BY MAIL	SERIAL 1247		1533	528	424	327	137	83	464	409	20	32			
TOTAL		2339			502	383	155	96	520	461	36	43			
SANTA MONICA - 6250098A			268	55	60	52	20	14	68	55	10	5			
VOTE BY MAIL	SERIAL 1248		1514	525	377	340	152	71	502	439	15	31			
TOTAL		2284	1782	580	437	392	172	85	570	494	25	36			
SANTA MONICA - 6250109A			215	40	63	46	11	11	42	39	3	8			
VOTE BY MAIL	SERIAL 1249		1655	589	497	385	132	80	521	468	15	20			
TOTAL		2264	1870	629	560	431	143	91	563	507	18	28			
SANTA MONICA - 6250113B			309	50	88	81	26	12	43	47	5	4			
VOTE BY MAIL	SERIAL 1250		1355	439	377	258	146	64	380	353	23	31			
		2153	1664	489	465	339	172	76	423	400	28	35			

DUNTY OF LOS ANGELES -	GENERAL E	LECTION							1	1/03/20			64.7	- PAGE -	177 of 608
				SANTA MON COUNCILM	EMBER	N MUNI									
NAL OFFICIAL TATEMENT OF VOTES CAST Y PRECINCT				OLEMO LIVA	OSCAR DE LA	X 20	7278/OMO/	ANDREW KAMM	TED WINTERED	ANA WARIA	JOHN DEWELL	N/JONES JA			
LOCATION		REGIST- RATION	BALLOTS CAST	OAVS.		W FONDA. BONAROJA	700	ANDR.	A I	ANA A	My /	14/20			1
ITA MONICA - 6250120A			333		106	71	24	9	100	78	5	4			
OTE BY MAIL	SERIAL 1251	0050	1441	570	408	299	132	65 74	521	467	12 17	35 39			
AL ANNICA COSOLOUR		2258	1774 360	663 66	514 118	370 68	156 19	17	621 53	545 55	11	7		-	1
TA MONICA - 6250121B	SERIAL 1252		1325	446	386	234	113	66	351	371	19	53			
TE BY MAIL AL	SERIAL 1232	2296		512	504	302	132	83	404	426	30	60			
TA MONICA - 6250125A		2230	366	71	86	105	25	13	61	48	1	7			
TE BY MAIL	SERIAL 1253		1846		514	438	136	85	590	472	21	29			
AL	SE. III IE 1200	2667	1000		600	543	161	98	651	520	22	36			
TA MONICA - 6250128C*		2007	2		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
TE BY MAIL	SERIAL 6647		60		18	19	3	3	20	16	0	0			
AL		69			18	19	3	3	20	16	o l	ŏ			

OUNTY OF LOS ANGELES - GENE	ERAL ELECTION								11/03/20			64.8	- PAGE -	178 of 6086
FINAL OFFICIAL			SANTA MONI COUNCILM	EMBER			_		<u> </u>	~	,			
STATEMENT OF VOTES CAST BY PRECINCT			OLEMO OLIVA	OSCAPOELA	80,450,00A	JETSC MOZ	ANDREW GAM	TEO WINTERES	4N4 WASIA	JOHN DEWEL	N/OWES 14			
LOCATION	REGIST- RATION		OAVS	82			ANOW	(A)						
RECINCT TOTAL BM TOTAL		9628 47308	1933 16220	2788 14782	2166 10291	602 3680	414 2051	1841 14164	1762 13425	231 564	211 1016			
RAND TOTAL	71970	56936	18153	17570	12457	4282	2465	16005	15187	795	1227	-		

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES -**GENERAL ELECTION** 11/03/20 65.1 - PAGE - 179 of 6086 SANTA MONICA CITY GEN MUNI CNC TERM ENDS 11/22 FINAL OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF VOTES CAST BY PRECINCT **BALLOTS** REGIST-LOCATION RATION CAST SANTA MONICA - 6250002A 350 179 **SERIAL 1223** 1997 1003 VOTE BY MAIL 2347 TOTAL 2742 1182 280 SANTA MONICA - 6250012A 140 VOTE BY MAIL SERIAL 1224 1297 760 1577 900 TOTAL 2078 288 140 SANTA MONICA - 6250017A VOTE BY MAIL SERIAL 1225 1909 923 2197 1063 TOTAL 2526 SANTA MONICA - 6250020A 340 200 1527 VOTE BY MAIL **SERIAL 1226** 795 1867 995 TOTAL 2409 SANTA MONICA - 6250023B 283 183 VOTE BY MAIL SERIAL 1227 1545 930 TOTAL 2409 1828 1113 268 175 SANTA MONICA - 6250025D 976 559 VOTE BY MAIL SERIAL 1228 TOTAL 1910 1244 734 SANTA MONICA - 6250029A 297 147 **SERIAL 1229** VOTE BY MAIL 1817 918 1065 TOTAL 2515 2114 302 SANTA MONICA - 6250032A 170 VOTE BY MAIL **SERIAL 1230** 1779 1024 2540 2081 1194 TOTAL SANTA MONICA - 6250034A 295 175 VOTE BY MAIL 1520 883 **SERIAL 1231** 2351 1815 1058 TOTAL SANTA MONICA - 6250036B 262 145 VOTE BY MAIL SERIAL 1232 1440 813 1702 TOTAL 2135 958 SANTA MONICA - 6250038A 349 181 VOTE BY MAIL **SERIAL 1233** 1220 625 1569 TOTAL 2152 806 310 SANTA MONICA - 6250041A 181 VOTE BY MAIL SERIAL 1234 1499 852 1809 1033 TOTAL 2377 SANTA MONICA - 6250046A 256 146 VOTE BY MAIL SERIAL 1235 1650 1031 2400 1906 TOTAL 1177 SANTA MONICA - 6250052A 333 195 VOTE BY MAIL SERIAL 1236 1368 800 TOTAL 2261 1701 995

		ELECTION		SANTA MONICA CITY GI CNC TERM ENDS 11/2:				11/03/20			65.2	17.00	180 of 6086
FINAL OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF VOTES CAS' BY PRECINCT	Т			N. N.									
LOCATION		REGIST- RATION	BALLOTS CAST	MCCOWN WCCOWN	1 1	1	1			1	1	1	1
SANTA MONICA - 6250060A			272	173									
VOTE BY MAIL	SERIAL 1237		1296	751									
TOTAL		2029	1568	924						18			
SANTA MONICA - 6250061B			273	183									
VOTE BY MAIL	SERIAL 1238		1108	681									
TOTAL		1907	1381	864									
SANTA MONICA - 6250067A			342	215									
VOTE BY MAIL	SERIAL 1239		1295	743									
TOTAL		2100	1637	958									
SANTA MONICA - 6250069A			413	244									
VOTE BY MAIL	SERIAL 1240	Name and Street	1692	1033									
TOTAL		2609	2105	1277									
SANTA MONICA - 6250071A			298	202									
VOTE BY MAIL	SERIAL 1241		1433	890									
TOTAL ACCURATION CONTRACTOR		2239	1731	1092							-		
SANTA MONICA - 6250072A	0EDIAL 4040		346	225									
VOTE BY MAIL	SERIAL 1242	0504	1756	1062									
FOTAL COTOCTOR		2501	2102	1287									
SANTA MONICA - 6250078A VOTE BY MAIL	SERIAL 1243		318	207									
TOTAL	SERIAL 1243	2175	1462 1780	773 980									
SANTA MONICA - 6250083B		2173	315	198			_						
VOTE BY MAIL	SERIAL 1244		1759	1047			1						
TOTAL	OCHINE IETT	2521	2074	1245									
SANTA MONICA - 6250087A		LULI	288	180									
VOTE BY MAIL	SERIAL 1245		1648	982									
TOTAL		2344	1936	1162									
SANTA MONICA - 6250093A			351	186									
VOTE BY MAIL	SERIAL 1246		1586	875									
TOTAL		2410	1937	1061									
SANTA MONICA - 6250094A			346	196									
VOTE BY MAIL	SERIAL 1247		1533	822									
TOTAL		2339	1879	1018					L	-			
SANTA MONICA - 6250098A		7	268	165					1				
VOTE BY MAIL	SERIAL 1248		1514	874									
TOTAL		2284	1782	1039									
SANTA MONICA - 6250109A			215	129									
VOTE BY MAIL	SERIAL 1249		1655	944									
TOTAL		2264	1870	1073			_						
SANTA MONICA - 6250113B	055(A) 155		309	154									
VOTE BY MAIL	SERIAL 1250		1355	752									
TOTAL		2153	1664	906						j.			

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES -	GENERAL E	ELECTION						1	11/03/20		65.3	- PAGE -	181 of 6086
FINAL OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF VOTES CAST				CNC TERM									
BY PRECINCT				22									
LOCATION		REGIST- RATION	BALLOTS CAST	MCCOWAN	f	1 1	ī	1	1				1
SANTA MONICA - 6250120A			333	210									
VOTE BY MAIL	SERIAL 1251		1441										
TOTAL		2258											
SANTA MONICA - 6250121B			360										
VOTE BY MAIL	SERIAL 1252		1325			1 1							
TOTAL		2296											-
SANTA MONICA - 6250125A VOTE BY MAIL	SERIAL 1253		366 1846			1 1							
TOTAL	SERIAL 1253	2667											
SANTA MONICA - 6250128C*		2007	2212										
VOTE BY MAIL	SERIAL 6647		60										
TOTAL	OEI III IE OO II	69				1 1							

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES - GE	ENERAL ELECTION							11/03/20			65.4	- PAGE -	182 of 6086
FINAL OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF VOTES CAST BY PRECINCT			SANTA MONICA CITY GEN MUNI CNC TERM ENDS 11/22										
LOCATION	REGIST- RATION	BALLOTS CAST	WENCY NO COM	1 1	1	1			1		D.	1	1
PRECINCT TOTAL VBM TOTAL GRAND TOTAL	71970	9628 47308 56936	5613 26827										
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EXHIBIT C

City of Santa Monica



MENU

Phil Brock



Occupation: Businessman 1328 12th Street Santa Monica, CA 90401 Phone (310) 393-8004 brock4santamonica@gmail.com https://www.brockthevote.org

Español (Spanish)

Candidate Statement

Native Santa Monica!

- SMMUSD: Madison, Lincoln, Samohi, SMC, UCLA, LMU
- Played in our parks, body-surfed our waves, taught in our schools, community activist
- Renter, Homeowner, Teacher, Entrepreneur

Santa Monica Commissioner since 2003

- Past President, CalParksBoard
- 2013 Commissioner of the Year, Chair, Recreation & Parks Commission

Working for Residents

- Host, Brock on Your Block; Columnist, SM Mirror
- Co-Chair, Historic San Vicente Coalition
- SMart Group
- Samohi Alumni President
- Kiwanis Lieutenant-Governor

- SM Elks Trustee/Citizen of the Year
- Salvation Army Advisory Board/Volunteer of the Year
- Civic Auditorium Working Group
- Boys & Girls Club Council

I Will Fight for You! Residents First!

- Restore Public Safety/Reduce Crime NOW!
- Common Sense City Government!
- STOP Overdevelopment! STOP wasting our tax dollars! STOP overtaxing!
- STOP Traffic gridlock! ENFORCE e-scooter laws!
- ENACT building height/density limits. Palm trees must be our only high rises!
- Intelligent change that preserves character! Sustainably adapt buildings!
- Value YOUTH and SENIORS!
- Champion RENT CONTROL/Affordable FAMILY housing
- Find **REAL** homelessness solutions!
- Transparent government/LISTEN to residents
- Racial Justice Now!
- Free public transportation for residents! Free citywide high-speed internet!
- Parks are paramount. Create **SAFE** open space!
- Envision the future by honoring our past!

I will take action where incumbents have failed! Restore the Soul of Our City!

Other Candidates: City Council 4-Yr









Christine Parra



Terry O'Day



Marcus Owens



Anne-Marie Slack



Jon Mann



Chip Martin



Todd Mentch



Zoë Muntaner



Gleam Olivia Davis



Oscar De La Torre



Mario Fonda-Bonardi



Tom Ciszek



Andrew Kamm



Ted Winterer



Ana Maria Jara



John Patrick Jewell III



Nathaniel Jones

Election Calendar

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City of Santa Monica



MENU

Gleam Olivia Davis



Occupation: Santa Monica Councilmember 1158 26th Street, #139 Santa Monica, CA 90403 Phone (213) 324-0666 gleam.davis@gmail.com https://www.gleamdavis2020.com

Español (Spanish)

Candidate Statement

As your Councilmember, I have worked to preserve and create affordable housing, and to provide a safe and stable community for all residents.

If re-elected, I will focus on:

- Promoting a just Santa Monica that offers equitable opportunity for all residents;
- Addressing the public health and economic effects of the COVID-19 pandemic;
- Reimagining public safety organizations to make them more just and more effective;
- Restoring our local economy so that it provides good jobs and good wages;
- Fighting for a safer and sustainable transportation system that includes innovative solutions to traffic and parking and that is pedestrian and bike friendly;
- Expanding educational opportunities for everyone;
- Increasing public open space and recreational facilities including the conversion of Santa

Monica Airport to a great park:

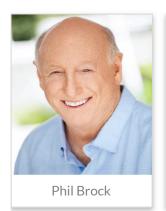
- Working for the wellbeing of seniors and youth;
- Reducing the number of people experiencing homelessness; and
- Helping all residents reach their full potential.

I am endorsed by:

- U.S. Representative Ted Lieu
- Los Angeles County Supervisor Sheila J. Kuehl
- State Senator Ben Allen
- Assemblymember Richard Bloom
- Former Santa Monica Mayors Nat Trives, Michael Feinstein, and Judy Abdo

I am pleased to have such a broad base of support and would be honored to have your vote on November 3.

Other Candidates: City Council 4-Yr





Andrew Browning



Merv Andika





Christine Parra



Terry O'Day



Marcus Owens



Anne-Marie Slack



Jon Mann



Chip Martin



Todd Mentch



Zoë Muntaner



Oscar De La Torre



Mario Fonda-Bonardi



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MENU

Oscar De La Torre



2039 1/2 Stewart St.
Santa Monica, CA 90404
Phone (310) 922-5122
odelatorre16@yahoo.com
http://www.vote4oscar.com

Español (Spanish)

Candidate Statement

The City of Santa Monica needs a champion on City Council who cares about local businesses, homeowners and renters alike.

As a lifelong resident of Santa Monica, I am running for City Council to restore public trust in our government by restoring public safety to our streets!

I have devoted my career to public service. I have a MA in PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION and am the FOUNDER of a youth center, CHAIR of Santa Monica's Pico Neighborhood Association, and 18-year MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION for the Santa Monica-Malibu Unified School District.

As the father of two children, I have a personal commitment to advancing public safety and the well-being of **ALL Santa Monicans**.

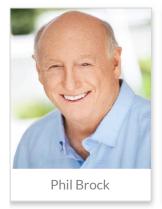
I am a **PROVEN LEADER** who will:

- -ENFORCE OUR LAWS with "Compassionate Accountability" to protect our public spaces while supporting those in need,
- -STOP IRRESPONSIBLE DEVELOPMENT and gentrification and protect renters and small businesses from displacement,
- -CHALLENGE the culture of corruption at City Hall that promotes profit over people,
- -ENSURE that resident needs and concerns are given priority over tourists,
- -DEFEND workers from lay-offs caused by fiscal mismanagement,
- -FIGHT for social, economic, environmental & racial justice.

Santa Monica needs a champion for residents to hold our government accountable. **Elect OSCAR DE LA TORRE** to bring needed **CHANGE** to Santa Monica.

WWW.VOTE4OSCAR.COM

Other Candidates: City Council 4-Yr











Christine Parra



Terry O'Day



Marcus Owens



Anne-Marie Slack



Jon Mann



Chip Martin



Todd Mentch



Zoë Muntaner



Gleam Olivia Davis



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City of Santa Monica



MENU

Christine Parra



Occupation: Emergency Management Phone (310) 678-7442 info@christineparra.com https://www.christineparra.com

Español (Spanish)

Candidate Statement

It's time for **CHANGE** in Santa Monica.

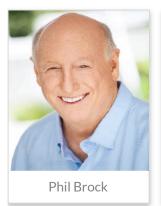
Living in the Gandara Park neighborhood within the Pico District for the last 20 years, I've experienced firsthand the inequities that have fallen upon forgotten pockets of our city. We need fresh perspectives and **effective** solutions to current issues facing our Santa Monica family. I'm committed to building a safe and healthy community where all our residents will thrive.

Through my education and as a career public servant working in fire safety and emergency preparedness, I am familiar with the complexities of city planning and know how to balance a budget. City development and revitalization are necessary but should never come at the expense of our tax-paying residents. As a mother of three and an engaged community member, I know what it takes to help create a livable city.

As your representative, I come with an open heart and willingness to listen and learn, while recognizing my own biases. I am dedicated to protecting residents' quality of life and ensuring

that decisions are equitable and fair for all. I vow, as your councilwoman, to uphold the highest standards of integrity, character and ethics. Let's all love Santa Monica again!! www.christineparra.com

Other Candidates: City Council 4-Yr





























Todd Mentch







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Oscar De La Torre

Mario Fonda-Bonardi

Tom Ciszek

Andrew Kamm









John Patrick Jewell III

Nathaniel Jones

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City of Santa Monica



MENU

Kristin McCowan



Occupation: Executive Director 1158 26th Street, #294 Santa Monica, CA 90404 Phone (424) 341-4083 info@kristinmccowan.com https://www.kristinmccowan.com

Español (Spanish)

Candidate Statement

I'm a second-generation Santa Monican. My family's been part of our City's history since 1938. I've lived through less inclusive years and rejoiced as we became a progressive model for the nation.

This past year has shaken our hope. It is clear we still have a lot of work to do.

Now, as we ask ourselves tough questions, listen and learn, I'll help guide our City to become more genuinely equitable, inclusive and forward-thinking. My professional experience and lived historical context give me the unique ability to achieve these goals. I worked for FEMA, the Obama Administration, and Mayor Garcetti. I served as a Pier Commissioner and volunteered in the St. Monica community. As a Black parent of young children, I know the challenges facing Santa Monica families.

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Critical days lie ahead as we fight COVID-19 and address the outcry for systemic change. My priorities on City Council are: economic recovery; rebuilding our exceptional city services; increasing access to affordable housing; reimagining public safety; and greater social/racial/economic justice.

I'm endorsed by: Senator Ben Allen, Assemblymember Richard Bloom, Board of Equalization, Tony Vazquez, Los Angeles County Supervisor Sheila Kuehl, and a broad coalition of community leaders, renters, homeowners and working families.

As you learn more about me, I hope to earn your support too.

Other Candidates: City Council 2-Yr

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No. S263972

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

CITY OF SANTA MONICA,

Defendant and Appellant,

v.

PICO NEIGHBORHOOD ASSOCIATION; MARIA LOYA, Plaintiffs and Respondents.

[PROPOSED] ORDER GRANTING CITY OF SANTA MONICA'S MOTION FOR JUDICIAL NOTICE

After a Decision by the Court of Appeal Second Appellate District, Division Eight, Case No. B295935 Los Angeles County Superior Court Case No. BC616804 The Hon. Yvette M. Palazuelos, Judge Presiding

The Court grants the City's motion and takes judicial notice of:

- (A) the certified transcript of the oral argument presented to the Court of Appeal in this case;
- (B) excerpts from the Official Canvass Certificates and
 Official Statements of Votes Cast by Precinct for the
 City of Santa Monica election held in November 2020;
 and
- (C) the official statements of the candidates who won Council seats in 2020.

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IT IS SO ORDERED.	
Dated:, 2021	
	The Honorable Tani Cantil-Sakauye
Chie	ef Justice of the Supreme Court of California

PROOF OF SERVICE

I, Daniel Adler, declare as follows:

I am employed in the County of Los Angeles, State of California. I am over the age of eighteen years, and I am not a party to this action. My business address is 333 South Grand Avenue, Los Angeles, California 90071-3197. On March 22, 2021, I served:

CITY OF SANTA MONICA'S MOTION FOR JU-DICIAL NOTICE; SUPPORTING MEMORAN-DUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES; DECLA-RATION OF KAHN A. SCOLNICK; AND [PRO-POSED] ORDER

on the parties stated below, by the following means of service:

SEE ATTACHED SERVICE LIST

- ☑ **BY ELECTRONIC SERVICE:** A true and correct copy of the above-titled document was electronically served on the persons listed on the attached service list.
- ☑ (STATE) I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on March 22, 2021.

Daniel R. Adler

Respondents' Counsel

Method of service

Morris J. Baller (48928) Laura L. Ho (173179) Anne P. Bellows (293722) GOLDSTEIN, BORGEN, DARDARIAN & HO 300 Lakeside Dr., Suite 1000 Oakland, California 94612 Tel: 510-763-9800 Electronic service

Kevin Shenkman (223315) Mary Hughes (222662) SHENKMAN & HUGHES PC 28905 Wight Road Malibu, California 90265 Tel: 310-457-0970

Electronic service

Milton Grimes (59437) LAW OFFICES OF MILTON C. GRIMES 3774 West 54th Street Los Angeles, California 90043 Tel: 323-295-3023 Electronic service

R. Rex Parris (96567) Ellery Gordon (316655) PARRIS LAW FIRM 43364 10th Street West Lancaster, California 93534 Tel: 661-949-2595 Electronic service

Robert Rubin (85084) LAW OFFICE OF ROBERT RUBIN 237 Princeton Avenue Mill Valley, CA 94941-4133 Tel: 415-298-4857

Electronic service

Trial court

Hon. Yvette M. Palazuelos Judge Presiding Los Angeles County Superior Court 312 North Spring Street Los Angeles, CA 90012 Mail service

Tel: 213-310-7009